IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Awal State of Affairs in That City Under Secession Rule.

VIEWS OF A JOURNAL OF THAT CITY.

A Steamer Loaded with Cotton on Her Way to New York.

THE CITY QUIET AND TRANQUIL.

The Conciliatory Policy of General Butler Working Well.

EVACUATION OF BATON ROUGE.

## THE EUROPEAN BRIGADE DISBANDED. Re.,

The Woful Condition of New Orleans. STIMONY OF A JOURNAL IN THAT CITY—MURDER ASSASSINATION AND ROWDYISM RAMPANT AND UN-

The World Condition of New Orleans. TESTIMONY OF A JOUINAL IN THAT CITY—MURBER, ASSASSINATION AND ROWDYISM RAMPANT AND UNCHECKED, ETC.

[From the New Orleans True Delta, May 6.]

GENERAL BUTHER'S PROCLAMATION.

The reproduction of the proclamation of General But ier—efficially promulgated in handbill form—in our columns would place it in the hands of the entire population. It differs in little from similar documents issued on like occasions by the dominant power in cities and districts of country, and therefore requires no other explanation of its requirements than that likelf conveys. One paragraph it contains, however, which will challenge much attention at home and abroad, and we cannot allow it to go forth without accompanying illustration, the more especially as our contemporaries, for reasons they will comprehend, may not find the topic inviting, nor the reminiscences it revives consolatory. The paragraph we allude to is in these words, to wit:—

"Thricabefore has the city of New Orleans been rescond from the hand of a foreign government, and still more calamitous domestic insurrection, by the money and arms of the United States. It has, of late, been under the military central of the robet forces claiming to be the peculiar risend of its citizens, and at each time, in the judgment of the commander of the military forces holding it, it has been found necessary to preserve order and maintain quiet by the administration of law martial. Evenduring the interim from its evacuation by the robet soldiers and its actual possession by the soldiers of the United States, the civil authorities of the city have found it necessary to call for the intervention of an armed bedy known as the European Legion, to preserve public tranquillity. The commanding General, therefore, will cause the city to be governed, until the restoration of municipal authority and has further orders, by the law martial, a measure for which it would seem the previous recital furnishes sufficient precedents."

The particular pertion of the above

and elements if has put into power and place. To the aing of this truthful and biting rebuice is our int purpose.

In purpose, a fact stated by General Betler, it is, unfortunately, a our power either to palliate or dany—it is afflicit, hasmiliationly trie. It is true that this great Ameity, in the day of her great humiliation and discipling the seek in the ranks of adopted one the talents, the courage and the manthe emergency required, to enable the powers of its power, unrighteously obtained, to in her sceptre with some degree of dignity and dery to the army and navy of her successful invader, to find among the foreign residents of the place, red from naturalization, safety and security in the day or darkest and direct need. The spectacle was said legrading, truly, but let its explanation be heard, even years part, the world haven, this city, in all its denous—inched, legislative and securitie—has been at the ule disposal of the most godless, britial, opnorant and east regimning the world has our heart of minor the days great Roman compirator. By means of a secret oration sumanting from that feetind source of every cal infamy. New England, and named Know Nothing, of the fraternity to the United States—our city, being the abode of decency, of liberality, roatty and justice, has become a perfect hell; the less of justice are sanctuaries for crime; the minisof the interest increased murderers hell innocent blood on our public thorough fares with importity, witnesses of the attraction crimes are either spirited acry, bouch off or has reground to a represent to the well disposed, kindhearted and intelligent fixed population of New Orleans
that institutions and offices designed for the safety of their
persons, the security of their property, and maintenance
of their fair repute and unsulfied honor, should, by
a band of conspirators, in possession by force and
fraud of the electoral machinery, be diverted from their
legitimate uses and made engines of the most insupportable oppression? We accept the reproach in the proclamation as every Louinanian, alice to the honor and fair fame
of his State and chief city must accept it, with boned heads
and brows abushed; but let the humiliation and diagrace
be partaken in principal part by that Massachusetts
which engendered in her treasonable heart the helibegotten system of Know Nothing they gory, and which
New Englanders undertook to disceminate and establish
permanently here, through their industrious propagands,
in high and low claces. Governors, judges, magistrates,
legislations, forgatful of the constitution and laws, and
the oaths they had voluntarily taken, went into the dark
lantorn conclaves, there to conspire to rob loyal citizons of rights sacredly guaranteed by the gamins of
Amorican inherty, and to shelter and screen, if they
did not atimulate or suborn, the assassins who
simed, through the life bood of innocent victims,
deadly stabe at American freedom and equality. Is the
picture overcharged or exagerated? let these who have
taken refuge in the comp of the insecting army be celled
upon by General Buller to answer year or may. The federal
General commending here has never been a Know Nothing
or an acolisionist, his hands and his conscience are unnationed by the twin treasons before which in encornity the
history elements of the middle ages in Italy, and from the
signs abroad, we see that the authors of the calamities we
deplore are aiming by some new effort, in recording to
the darkest hours of the middle ages in Italy, and from the
signs abroad, we see that the authors o

(From the New Orleans Ploayone, May 7.)

We cannot too often or too earnestly insist on the recommendation to all our storckespers and other business
men to reopen their stores and shops and other places
of business. It cannot be long before the course of trade
will begin to seek its old channels, and to give receive
will begin to seek its old channels, and to give receive
demployment to those who pursue it, and great relief to
thousands who are suffering from its suspension.

Another beneficial result that will flow from this
course will be the removal from our streats of crowds of
idlers, who now give the city so much the appearance of
a disorderly and if requisted metropoils.

The facts mentioned in the following letter were published in a letter from one of our own New Orleans correspondents yesterday.—

its yesterday:— [From the New Orleans Polts, May 6.]

(From the New Orleans Dolta, May 6.]

LETTER FROM H. M. SUMMMOS.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE DARK DELTA.

In your edition of the 4th inst. I find an entire misrepresentation of the facts of the case connected with the
arrest and release of Daniel Edwards. On Friday evening last I was sent from the St. Charles Hotel to the Custom House, guarded by a company of United States
stroops to protect me from a mob. On the way down I
was joared at, and the word traitor was freely used
toward me by many in the crowd. Soveral arrests were
made by the soldiers. Among them was Edwards. On
our arrival at the Custom House the commanding officer
asked me if I knew Edwards, and what kind of a man he
was. I informed him I had known Edwards for a number
of years: I had slways exteemed him a gentleman, and
that I thought him incapable of fending hinself to sid in
giving coiniceance to such outrages as were perpetrated
by the mob on that evening, and asked the commanding
officer, it not incompatible with his duty, to allow Edwards
to be redersod.

His a rule and to me, and most emphatically disclaim-

ever having used the word traitor on the occasion. raid the only remark made by him when I passed , "Hadoo. Summers;" and that only as a term of

recognition and not opproblem. I heard that expression, and it was all it heard from him.

On Saturday morning Edwards and myself were brought before General butter, at the St. Charles Hotel, when Edwards made a statement to this offects—that he was on his way from his dinner to his place of business whan he was intercepted by the crowd, and seoing me surrounded by soldiers was very much surprised, which caused him to make use of the expression mentioned above. Upon this statement, with a disclaimer of all intention of committing any disorder, and amplied apology for the expression, being vonched for by a gentleman of this city as a psaceable citizen, well disposed to good order, who had never taken any active part in this rebellion, he was released.

That portion of the report in which Edwards excuses himself for using the word traitor towards me, because we had herectore co-operated together in the Southern cause, is faise for I never exchanged one word of opinion, pro or cons., with him upon the questions which now divide the people in this unnappy city.

My opiniona have been too freely expressed to be now called in question. They have hover been disguised. I ask, sira, you give this a place in your paper. Respectfully, yours.

NEW OBLEANS, May 5, 1862.

NEW ORIENS, May 5, 1862.

The United States Troops to be Removed to the City Environs.

[From the New Orleans Bee, May 6.]

Removed that most of the United States troops in the city are to be withdrawn to the environs, and that amply a guard will be left. Report hiewise states that this movement is the result of a pleage on the part of the city authorities for the safety of the officers and soldiers of the federal army while passing through our streets.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 6.]

REMOVAL OF TROOPS.

In consequence of arrangements entered into between the city authorities and General Buller, most of the United States troops have been removed from La systic square and other central places in the city to the environes, leaving only a small guard. The police are instructed to take cognizance of all outrages committed either by the citizens or unarmed troops on each other, and it is to be hoped there will be no necessity for Gen. Butler to again place his men in such inconvenient numbers in our most frequented streets as have appeared there during the past few days. There will be no such necessity if each party quietly pursues its own business without interference with the other.

Murder at a Club Meeting.

[From the New Orieans Bulletin, May 6.]

DISTERSSING OCCURRENCE.

On Saturday evening, as some gentlemen, all intimate friends, were collected together in one of the club rooms on Canal street, they got into a military discussion in relation to the merits of the defences of the city during which Dr. Hensley, an old resident and highly esteemed man, became involved in a histy and violent altercation with Judge John W. Price, of the Fourth District Court, which resulted in the stabbing of the former by the latter with a small penkinfe. Immediately after receiving the wound. Br. Hensley exclaimed that he was dying, and proceeded to dress the wound and give directions how he should be disposed. Judge Price was seized with remorse at the cuormity of the deed he had committed, and besought the dying man's forgiveness, declaring that he was not at the time conscious of what he was doing. It was truly a melancholy and affecting scene, in which the unfortunate perpetrator of the rash act seemed to suffer more than his victim. Judge Price has always been regarded as a young gentleman of high standing, and it is thought he was incapable of such a deed when in possession of his proper faculties. Dr. Hensley died on Sinday night.

Seizure of the St. Charles Hotel.

in possession of his proper faculties. Dr. Hensley died on Sunday night.

Scizure of the St. Charles Hotel.

[From the New Orleans Delta, May 4, 1862.]

Gen. Butter sont an officer yesterday to secure rooms for himself and staff at the St. Charles Hotel. The agent of the proprietors, who are absent, informed the officer that the proprietors and all their bearders had left. He was informed that if he opened the house willingly to General Butter and staff that they would take care of the property, and compensate the proprietors for what they used; that if they did not, General Butter and staff would occupy it anyhow. We do not know what was the conclusion of the agent, but at two c'clock General Butler and staff, accompanied by H. M. Summers, formerly of this city, but who, for some time past, resided on the Jackson Raifroad, rode up to the hotel in carriages, accompanied by a guard. They wont into the hotel and tock possession. Meantime, an immense crowd of personassembled around the hotel, and hurraed for "Beauregard," O Pavis," "the South," and grouned various parties who seemed obnavious to them. A federal officer left the hotel and proceeded to the Custom House, the chief rendezvous of the United States troops, and returned with a squad of soldiers who formed a cordon around the hotel. Several arrests were made by the federal scidlers of citizens in the crowd for giving expression to their federings. Among those was Mr. Panlel Edwards, an old citizen and proprietor of the large foundry on the laves.

We seize the occasion again to counsel and urge upon our citizens the impolicy or large assemblies, and of all violent manifestations of feeling. They sheald remain as much as pessible at home, and afford no prevocation for severe and violent proceedings on the part of those who have military occupation of the city.

who have military occupation of the city.

Pierre Soule.

[From the New Orleans Delta, May 4.]

The services of this distinguished citizen in the maintenance of the honor and rights of our people, during the troubles which have recently come upon us, have been of a character that give him new claims to the gratitude, sestem and confidence of our people. Whilst so many prominent gentlemen of talent and influence have refrained from incurring responsibility, and from the deties devolving upon them in this crisis, this courageous and manly citizen has pinced himself in the front ranks of those who were determined that the dignity and honor of New Orleans should not be compromised, and the peace and safety of the people imperied by improper concessions on the one hand or a vain resistance on the other. On more than one-eccasion has Mr. Soule, by his address and ability, induced the abandoment or modification of the demands of the feleral authorities, add by the same minuence has arreated and controlled the violent tendencies of the people. We trust that Mr. Soule will centimus his duties and services in behalf of our unitrustectly. It is no time new for prominent citizens, disconnected from the military service, to abandon their proper duties as citizens and shirk the responsibilities which attach to their position. There are civil and social duties which cannot be neglected with honor, and which are obligatory on all patriotic citizens.

The European Brigade Officially Disbu mided.

[From the New Oriends True Delta of May 4.]

GENERAL ORDER NO. —.

HEADQUARTERS ECROPEAN BRIGADE,
NEW ORLANS, MAY 2, 1862—5 P. M.

TO THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIES OF THE EUROPEAN AND FRANCES.

New Orracas, Nay 2, 1862—5 P. M. To THE OFFICERS AND SCILINES OF THE EUROPERS AND FRANCE BROGARDS:—OF THE EUROPERS AND FRANCE BROGARDS:—Your mission is accomplished, and I am happy to say that your conduct has been most meritorious. When, on the 25th of April, at 11 o'clock A. M., his Honor the Mayor invested me with the supreme command of the two brigades to suppress the riot and maintain public tranquillity, the portion of the two brigades under arms was small; in the evening more than fifteen hundrod men appeared armed; the next day nearly all, and from that moment the city was protected from pillage and fire. Your thanks are due to the Mayor and to the members of the City Council for their prompt ready assistance, both moral and material, extended to your General, which to him was indispensable. Your thanks are also due to the good citizens who responded to my appeal. They placed themselves in our ranks, and marched tegother with us against those disturbers of public peace for whom a political craits is aiways a pretext to plunder and desarroy. As commander-in-Chief I address my sincere thanks to Brigadier General Maignan, commanding the French brigade, to his staff and to all his officers and soldlers, for their Fearty essistance. I thank all the officers and soldlers of the European brigade, my Brigade Major and my personal staff for the real with which they have performed their arduous duties. It was only by the prompt and continued action of the two brigades under my command that I was able to accomplish successfully, without irritating the feelings, the delicate mission which was entrusted to me. By order of PACH JUGE FILS, Gen. Comd g. Mark Quayin, Brigade Major.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 5.]

We are surprised to notice to few advertisements by parties withing to sell their goods or property for Confederate notes. We are aware this may be ascerbed to its not being deemed necessary, since it is well understood everywhere that no other currency is expected in payment. But still often through the advertising columns of the press to deal for Confederate paper would lead to many a trade which might not otherwise be made such advertisements would have the good effect of inapiring increased confidence as well as promoting business. We advise our friends, whatever they have to sell for Confederate notes, whether slaves, lands or merchanding, by all means to advertise.

The Evans House, on Poyd. 22 street, which we have already referred to, is now a hospital for the federal trougs.

The sontries our citizens so unexpectedly met with on Friday morning, on the sidewalk of the City Hail, are no longer to be seen there, but troops are occupying the upper portion of the building.

Odd Fellows' Hail was taken possession of on Saturday, for the use of a large number of federal soldiers.

Lyceum Hail has been made a military hospital.

The Opelousas and Jackson Raitroad depots are in the possession of the federals since Saturday morsing. The rolling stock had been previously removed.

The canal street and Algiers ferry boat is at present under the coutrol of the federals, who have placed marriaes on board and are now running it.

A number of drays and mulies have been pressed into the service of the military occupants of the city.

These and the St. Charles Hotel, the headquarters of General Butler, are the only instances, up to this time, of private property selved by the federals.

Resumes of the State of Affairs in the City.

We give to day, for the benefit of those among our citizens who may yet be ignorant of the roal state of affairs—and we have reason to believe that the number is not very limited—a brief history of what has occurred in the city since Friday hat. On the morning of that day, federal sentries having been placed at each entrance to the City Itall, Capisan Fronch, General Butler's Provost biarshal, proceeded to the Mayor's parlor, where he net the magistrate and siloment him that the general would soon issue a proclamation, an is wheled to have an interview with him and Goobers Pand Jego. The latter was sent for and promptly answered to the invitation. His Honor, after warmly thanking him for the valuable services he and his command has rendered New Orleans, for the zeal and devotion they had brought to the

pietely restored and no fear entertained for life and property. General Juge returned his soldiers, and added that the latter were tired down, but would remain under arms if an arrangement to which the Mayor had proviously alineded earled be concluded in a few hours; their furthermore General Batter had taken possessis no fite city and was responsible, he thought, for the preservation of good goder. The Mayor subsequently had an inferview at the federal headquarters with General Batter, who declared that he had only come here to restore New Orleans and Louisans to the Union; that he had no desire to restore to hard measures, but to be conciliatory as for as possible; that he was willing to facilitate, as far as he could, the transit of provisions to the city, and wished the Mayor's co-operation in the government of the city. This proposition was declined by his Honor, as was also that to co-operate with the Provost Marshal, and a third proposition that the police should report directly to the federal headquarters. It was finally agreed that the Mayor and Common Council should meet General Butler in the evening. At the appointed time the views of the authorities as to the terms which they would continue to administe the aliatrs of the city were made known to the federal commander through Pierre Soule. A third inserview was fixed for Saturday, and the result is that the Mayor and the Council remain perfectly untransceld—free to ack as formoriy, as far as municipal affairs are concerned; but the right to deal with parties charged with political offence, or interference with the minitary power, belongs exclusively to the federal Provest Marshal, We unders and that other important matters, including the supply of provisions, were also satisfactorily seitled.

Occupation of Aiglers.

[From the New Orleans Buildin, May 5.]

Late on Thursday afternoon, simultaneously with the landing of the federal General Builer in New Orleans, the Twenty first Indiana regiment, under Colonol McMillan, landed at the Opelousus Bailread depot, in Algiers. The Superintendent of the road, Captain Segur, was absent, but being sent for, was informed that they desired to use the depot as quariers, which being refused, they nevertheless took possession both of the building and of the rolling stock of the road. As a consequence so trains have since gone out. Their pickets are stationed some distance below the town and up the railroad as far back as there are buildings, but not above the square this side of the depot. We have not heard of any other seigure of private property except that a hogshaad of sugar lying at the warehouse was uncorremonically laken to sweeten their codes, against the consent of the persons in whose charge it had been placed.

in whose chargo it had been placed.

From Baton Rouge—Evacuation of the City.

[From the New Orleans Picayune of May 1.]

We have intelligence from Baton Rouge as late as Monday morning. A gentleman who left there on that morning, and came down the river in a skiff, arriving here at twelve M., on Tuesday, gives us the following facts:—

The passing of the Federal floct above our forts was announced at the capital on Thursday morning, and immediatly thereupon preparations were made for the removal of the State archives, and for the destruction of cotton and sugar. The archives have been removed to a place in the interior where the enemy is by no means likely to find them, and all the cotton at Baton Rouge and along the river is now a mass of smouldering fire. All the sugar, too, has either been carried to a place of security, or destroyed. Our informant did not visit the Arsenai, and Armory and other Confederate buildings, and therefore cannot speak positively on the point, but his impression is that all the government stores, machinery, ammunition, &c., have either been removed or left in such a condition as to be valueloss to the enemy.

Immediately upon his arrival at the capital, Governor Moore issued a proclamation, announcing the great disaster to our arms, and counselling the people in particitic language as to their duty in this their hour of adversity. The Governor does not attempt to depreciate the enemy's success, but at the same time he cals upon all citizens of the State to do all in their power to render that success as fruitiess and as short lived as possible. With this view he enjoined to see to the execution of this order.

There was quite a ferment among the people of Baton Rouge when it was amnounced that the enemy's fleet had passed the forts. Preparations were made for a general departure to the interior, and, though all excitement had passed away when our informant left, still numbers continued to leave, both by land and suiter, in anticipation of a trist from the fleet, not positive that n

hoisted on the Capitol, notwithstanding the positive averments of all the "reliables" in the city.

Rebel Vandalism—The "Chivalry" at Their Favorite Work.

[From the New Orleans Delta, May 8.]

It was only ossterday evening that we were informed of the disgraceful acts of the mob that, for a time, had their saturnalis in and around the new Custom Homes Building, on the evening of the day that the fede al forces took possossion of that building. The facts, as inside before us—and we are satisfied they are unquestionable—are these;—The federal forces took possossion of the Custom House, Post Office, &c. At sundown of that day the federal force was ordered to return to the feet at anchor opposite the city. When they left, the rouckies broke open the down of the Post Office, and, for a fine, had a perfect saturnalis in that establishment. They took possossion of everything but the vanit, which they could not enter; they took all the letters they could lay their hands on, and, we presume, rifled them of their contents; they took all the letters they could lay their hands on, and, we presume, rifled them of their contents; they carried off a vanuable gold watch, the private property of the Postmaster, and a large amount of specie, and, in fact, robbed and plundered the establishment. Did those Vandals consider for a moment that the money they stole, or the letters they destroyed, were the property of the citizens of New Orleans, and not that of the federals? We believe they did not, and did not care. Were they aware of the incalculable injury they had inflicted on the community by the destruction of the thousands of letters then in the Post Office, many of them, ne doubt, from parties to their friends who were, at the time those letters were written, fighting under Beauregard, or some other general of the Confederate armies? We do not know whether the rufflans who were, at the time those letters were written, fighting under Beauregard, or some other general of the Confederate armies? We do not know whether the ruffla sume if they were it would have made no difference to them, as their object wear evidently nothing but public plurider. Our only regret is, that a sufficient force had not been detailed by the city authorities to arrest the scoundreis at the time they were committing these outrages, and have had them tried by a drumbend court martial. Every decent man in this community, on their condemnation to the gatlows, would have said ones.

gallows, would have said ames.

What Business is Being Transacted in the City.

[From the New Orleans Delta, May 8.]

The situation of the business community is unchanged. The apprehension of being compelled to sell to the invaders, or having their goods seized, deters many from reopouling their stores, and the retail trade appears to be mainly confined to provision dealers and grecers. The counting rooms of our factors and merchants are generally open, and so are the banks, which continue to roceive and pay over their counters Confederate treasury motes. It the federal commander abide by the terms of his proclamation, we can see ne good reason why trade should not be resumed, at least among our own citizens. There are thousands who are willing to receive currency for goods, and in liquidation of detts, and probably as many who have the currency to spend. But both stand aboof, and nothing is done. In this connection we would again refer our readers to the advertisement of parties who offer to sell their merchandise and property at reasonable prices.

reasonable prices.

Confederate Notes Not Current.

(From the New Orleans Deita, May 8.)

There was a new dodge in the markets this morning, which give great annoyance and trouble to persons having provisions to buy. Most of the butchers refused to take any money but city notes and specie, or to make any distinction between them. Though the city had announced its determination to receive the various issues of individuals, and in their place to put in circulation its own notes, some, and indeed most of the butchers, refused to take the issues of the most responsible persons in the city, or to change Confederate notes. There being a great scarcity of city notes, but few persons were able to make any purchases. The consequence was that many persons had to go home with empty basicets, and fortunate will be those who have salt meats for dinner.

Secosh Editors Bearing their Inconveniences Pattently.

[From the New Orleans Delta, May 8.]

We expected to be relieved of the annoyance to which we have been exposed by the publication of "war news," ramors, telegrams, &c., by the prohibition by the United States tieneral commanding in this city. In this hope we have been disappointed. The conductors of the newspapers are now everywhere badgered with inquiries on the streets, as to what they have leard, or what they believe of this or that rumor, to a degree which adds greatly to the other discomforts of their position. We beg to give notice to all such parties that indure, when such badgering is attempted we shall adopt one standing answer, and it is this:—

We refer you to General Butler, to be found at the Custom House during business hours, at the St. Charles after business hours. That official has kindly promised to give us the authentic version of such news as we will be permitted to publish, and we presume would be equally kind to those who have a like curiosity and far more impatience than we permit curselves to be possessed of.

About Yellow Fever.

About Yellow Fever.

[From the New Orleans Delia, May 8.]

"Talk on Change" ridiculus the idea, so common among new comers, and so little regarded by old residents, that filth and offal are producing causes of yellow fever, and asserts, from an experience of thirty years, that this mysterious epidemic assails equally the palace and the hovel—the cleanest and airiest as well as the closest and filthest places. This is doubtless true; but filth and offal are objectionable on other grounds, and will, we trust, be removed. Our population naving little else to do, might be most usefully employed in aiding the purification of the city.

Provisions to be Hrought to the City.

Fearing an Overflow of the Mississip pi River.

[From the New Orients Crescent, May 8.]

There was nothing of an alarming character in regard to the river yesterday more than what has already been announced. The city front can very well be protected by the authorities. The only crevasses which have inundated the city—and then only in part—were in May, 1816, and May, 1848. The crevasse of 1816 occurred at Magarity point—now Carrollton—six miles above the city proper. The water flowed towards the lake, and gradually ascended to the corner of Canal and Royal streets, formerly, and for years known as Shopherd's corner. From Royal street back to the swamp was underwater till July. The crevasse of 1848 was at Sauve point, twelve miles above the city. The water came up in the rear of the city to the corner of Dauphine and Canal streets, but did not penetrate the lower district, a levee having been constructed on the bayou St. John. The crevasse of 1860, at Bonnet Carrepoint, though doing great injury, did not reach the city. It inundated the Jackson Railroad and stopped travelling for two months. As we before remarked, unless the Ros and Arkansas rivers are throwing out large volumes of water, or are unusually high, we have very little to apprehend from a greater surpius of water, and it only requires attention on the part of the several police juries of the alignent particular individual having a weak levee will not place sufficient force to protect it; but if a break occurs the impression pravaits that if his meighbors do not assist film he is willing to succumb, and all go to universal ruin together.

The City Quilet and Tranquell.

The City Q alet and Tranquit.

[From the New Orleans Ree, May 8.]

The Mayor and municipal authorities have been allowed to retain their power and privileges in everything unconnected with military affairs. The federal soldiers do not seem to interfere with the private property of the citizent, and have done nothing that we are aware of to provoke difficulty. The sunai nightly reports of arrests for vagrancy, assaults, wounding and killing have unquestionably been disminished. The city is as tranquil and pedecable as in the most quiet times.

The city authorities have pledged themselves in behalf of our citizens for the safety of the officers and soldiers of the United States Army when moving through the streets, and that our people would refrain from molesting or insulting them.

In His Own Defenses.

[From the New Orleans Delta, May 1.]

New Orleans, April 29, 1862.

To Judge Walker:—

Dear Sm.—In the Evening Delta, in an article headed "Fallen, but not Diagraced," this expression occurs:—

The lack of energy and earnestness on the part of the agents of the Confederate government," &c.

This includes me in its sweep, and I think unjustly. When I came here, but a few short months since, I found the State defenceless, its ports blockaded, and its young men gone to other parts of the confederacy in the army. Without anything but what was created, every interval that the state of the confederacy in the army. Without anything but what was created, every interval of the confederacy in the army. Without anything but what was created, every interval of the state of the confederacy in the army. Without anything but what was created anything of every description were made, and a gallant ode for cope organized and drilled. Guns wors cast and materials of all, kinds extemporized by incessant labor and activity. The river at the forts was twice bridged by obstructions which would have resisted anything but the formidable rush of the great Massissippi in its swollen wrath.

My troops, at the call of their country, rushed to Corinth, and the deeds of the Louisians regiments on the 6th and Tabof April, indicated their courage and their training. Our foundries were beginning to turn out heavy guns of the best quality, and a newly erected arsenal furnished us with various implements of war. All this has been done since October, besides preparing sixte an vessels below. This has been done with no hoat of generals and staff officers of exprisence to assist.

In a short time more I should have had guns enough and men enough to defend the numerous approaches by that element on which the enemy is so pre-eminently powerful; and I therefore beg that you will do me the justice so say to the people of New Orleans that I did all that one man could do to preserve them from an inadent and powerful ice. When their f

M. Invital., Major General, C. S. A.

Providing Small Change Notes.

[From the New Orleans Boe, May 8.]

In yesterday's paper we published the substance of the resolutions adopted by both branches of the City Council on Tuesday evening, in reference to the all-important subject of providing the community with a currency that will command some degree of confidence. The resolutions, however, appear to us so specific and definite that we subjoin them in the form in which they were masted. were jussed:

Resolved, That the Finance Committees of the Common Council be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to earry out and put late operation the following—viz:

1. To require from each and every individual or firm

Council be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to earry out and put into operation the following—viz:

1. To require from each and every individual or firm who has or have issued his or their notes or checks for change circulation a statement, under cath, of the total amount of his or their issues up to the 6th instant.

2. To require from said party or parties issuing said notes a special deposit in the hands of the City Treasurer, of ample security, for an amount equal to that of his or their issues, as above sworn to, or such security in favor of the city of New Orleans as shall prove satisfactory to the Finance Committees of the Common Council.

3. To require the surrender, by the said party or parties issuing small notes, to the Chairmen of the Finance Committees of the Common Council, of all plates or blanks in his or their possession, which plates or blanks in his or their possession, which plates or blanks shall be destroyed by said chairmen.

4. That the Chairmen of the Finance Committees of the Common Council shall cause to be published the names of those who shall comply with the above requirements, adding thereto the amounts of their respective issues, and the amount on special deposit, or the value of the security given, to provide for the future payment of all issues made by said parties.

5. The Chairmen of the Finance Committees of the Common Council are hereby authorized to institute proceedings, through the City Attorney, in the name of the Common Council are hereby authorized to institute proceedings, through the City Attorney, in the name of the common Council are hereby authorized to institute proceedings, through the City Attorney, in the name of the Common Council are hereby authorized to institute proceedings, through the City Attorney, in the name of the Common Council are hereby authorized to institute proceedings, through the City Attorney, in the name of the Common Council are hereby authorized to institute proceedings, through the City Attorney, in the name of the Common C

lon.

2. That as soon as the city notes are roady for circulation the Chairmon of the Finance Committees shall give notice in the public prints that the individual notes or checks, as above named, are no longer currency, and must be presented for redemption and exchange for city notes at the City Treasury.

PARDONEN.-Governor Morgan has pardoned Henry TANDOASH.—Governor Plorgan has paraoned Heavy miles treaty, our citizens are largely indebted to flices of Hen. Pierre Soule.

A Healthy Reaction.

Vrom the New Orients beha, May 6.] the turned out in large numbers to enjoy the the occurrence of the calamity.

FORTHERS MORROW, May 20, 1802.

dition in the James River Not Repulsed—Froncous

—Nincton Rounds Fired by the Gun on the E.

mus—Order of the Advance—Fire from the Robel

The greatest indignation and astonishment are expressed by the navy officers at the random statements published by no means repulsed.

The statement that the Parrott gus of the E. A. Ste

one made by Mr. Parrott, had stood too much severe testing, and, in consequence, two flaws were made in the

Buff, about seven miles from Richmond, and, owing to its immense height, 120 feet, did a great deal of damage.

When the Northampton and Curtis Peck came from Richmond last week with released Union prisoners, under a ting of truce, they were boarded by our vessels. The channel near Richmond had been obstructed with the exception of sufficient room for one vessel to move. Finding our vessels in such close proximity to their capital, the rebels closed their port effectually, and the Jamestown and Patrick Henry were scuttled and susk, and when the Curtis Peck and Northampton reterned from Old Poist they shared the same fate.

The rebel gunboat Teaser, which I have once described, having boarded a flag of truce in the James river, being inside of the obstructions, showed fight; but the stern one bundred-pounder of the Gaiena, shortly after engaging, sunk her.

The casmaties are about twenty wounded, all of whom will shortly recover, and fourteen killed. The Gaiena was fought by Captain Rodgers with great skill and bravery, ann, notwithstanding his vessel stood the brunt of the rebel fire, he did not withdraw until the almost exhausted magazine admonished him to do so. The Monitor did most excellent service. One of her shells was seen to explode about fifteen fact over the rebel battery. For such practice her guns must have attained considerable elevation.

On the Part Royal new were wounded except Captain G. U. Morris, her commander.

The wounded from the E. A. Stevens were James Wilton, shot through the arm, at present in the marine hospital at Norfolk.

Peter Plixon, captain of the one hundred-pound Parrott gun, severe concussion (will recover in about two wocks).

Gunner Shankland, shot through the log by a rifle

completory dear from the circus of the victorial gun.

The most miraculous affair, however, is the escape of Captain Constable, the commander of the Stevens. He was standing on the port side of the gun when it burst, and a piece weighing at least one thousand live hundred pounds few about the feet over his head, and the concussion caused a rent in his coat and dizziness in the head. The broken piece of the cannon rell harmlessly at the side of Captain Constable; but the captain of the gun, Peter Dixon, was whirled in the air to an elevation of twelve or attack.

## NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Situation.

[From the Charleston Mercury, May 12.1]
The evacuation of Norfolk, of which we have intelligence this morning, has been determined upon, we presume, by Generals Randolph, Lee and Johnston, after a full and careful consultation. It is, doubtless, considered a military necessity, the grounds whereof, as we do not know, we shall not undertake to critise. If a necessity, it is a very sad and humilisting one—the loss of the only great navy yard in the Confederate Staties. We trust, however, we shall soon see the good results gained by this important step. If it indicates the sagacity of coiring the mest important of two incompatible objects, and sacrificing the other, it may be a great resolve.

Our readers will remember that Bonaparte, after besieging Mantua with ten thousand men for months, with a great train of artillery, and when about to reap the fruit of long toil in an aimost certain prey, on the 31st of July, ordered Sorrurier to burn his guarriages, spike his cannon, bury his projecticles and throw his powder into the water, for the purpose of joining the beareging force to the active army. Concentrating on the Upper Mincle, Ionaparte fought, in six days, with 30,000 men, three brillian battles, which put 60,000 men ber dis comback. Wurmaer lost 20,000 men. 1,000 ere.

suits oftiow the evacuation of Norfolk, the people of the Confederate States will be reconciled to the temporary sacrifice of Norfolk.

Jackson's victory in the Valley of Virginia, is an encouraging and important event. The region is important. The killed and wounded are not so numerous as might have been expected. But, as the enemy is pursued, we hope it will enable that valient and capable commander to take the field north of Mason and Dixon's Line. Such a diversion would be timely and beneficial to Johnston and Beauregard, whose only isar is the inequality of arms and men they have to meet.

The strategy of the commanders of both grand armies of the Confedertre States appears to be the same. Gen. Johnston strives to get the Northern forces away from their fortifloations and their guidoats up the Chickanhominy swamp, or near to Kichmond. Gen. Beauregard awaits the grand attack of Hallock at Corinth, away from the Tannessee river, beating back their corps of observation and ready for the combat. McCleikan and Halleck are cautious, though their forces largely outnumber the troops of the South. They are feeling their way with large reconnotiering bodies, or approaching with trenches.

Johnston's rear guard, in falling back before the earth approaches and cannou, has been attacked, and it would seem has, at Williamsburg and at Barnhamsville, repulsed the enemy with sanguinary success. Whether Schuston will succeed in making them follow, and in bringing on the geneal action at the desired point, we have not yet learned. If he does not, and McCleilan draws off, dirt will again be deg and big gens mounted, or McCleilar will attack at some other locality—perhaps by crossing James river and attacking form the south, or by way of Fredericksburg on the north. The pressure upon him is great. Johnston can fall back no further, and will not. He can only change front now.

north. The pressure upon him is great. Johnston can rail back no further, and will not. He can only change front now.

The strategy of Halleck will be the determination of the precise points of attack, the manner of attack, and the mannetwring on the field of battle—the disposition and movements of his troops. With an eye to these things, he is investigating the localities and arrangoments of his antagonists, as far as he is able to ascertain. His advance corps of 5.000 had, it seems, penetrated as far as Farmington, five miles from Corinth, when attacked by a Confederate force of equal numbers, under Generals Bragg and Van Dorn, and driven back with shaughter to the protection of their main body, to whom a general action is offered.

We trust that, after the precliminary engagements we have had, decisive battles will soon be fought in the East and in the West. The suspense is of the most intense and painful kind. On these battles depends the early and triumphant termination of the war, or its protraction, with untold troubles to the South. On them, probably, depends the attack on Charleston. We hope to see the South redeemed, and such blows struck as will pally the arms of our ruthless assailants.

[From the Vicksburg Whig.]

see the South redeemed, and such blows struck as will palsy the arms of our ruthless assailants.

[From the Vickaburg Whig.]

The public mind is fast recove, log from the panic produced by the fall of New Orleans. Considerate men, while deploring the loss of that great southern metropolis, think that much good may yet come out of it, as the cenny will be compelled to quit their wooden walls and march far into the interior, when they will be totally destroyed by the malacious diseases of our cimate and the lead and steel of our stalwart soldiers. The enemy will have to greatly augment ins forces to march through a country every inch hostic; and the more strengous his efforts, the sooner will be exhaust the now overstrained shows of war, and, breathless and overspent, will finally fall ingloriously from the struggle, with the reumants of his little army, shaptered like the waves of the occan on the rock, by walls of true and invincible patriots, fighting for home and country and insignable rights. Lot note despair or reliquish one join of their faith in our ultimate success, for the sing of histry will be safely steared through the Scylia and Chary bods of death, boyond which is the proud haves of independence and undefiled liberty. With Scaper Paradass for our motto, ist us work on actuaced by that sacord feeling of liberty that lies deeply ambedded in the Southern heart, and those whom we have placed at the head of our affairs will bring our infant republic through the fery ordeal in safety.

It was but matural that all Southern hearts, and par-

The Rebels Losing Hope.
[From the Memphis Avalanche, May 6.]
THE CAPITAL IN DANGER.
The telegraphic news from Richmond is painfully significant. McClellan scent to have been preparing the same fate for Richmond that Bull- and Parier got up for New Orleans. The enemy's gunboats ascended York river on Sunday to within thirty-five miles of Richmond, and immediately Yorktown was evacuated by our troops. Where or in what direction our troops retreated is not stated; but we presume, judging of the future by the past, it is only a question of time as to when the sunboats well get to Richmond. It is painful to witness the gradual surrender of our strongholds, after years of toil in fortifying, without the striking of a blow by our armics. However, the policy of evacuating will soon and of ne-

From the Fotorsburg Express, May 10.] It is believed that France and England cannot much longer endure the distress and financial run which this war has entailed upon them. The latest foreign news gives signs of this, and it is believed that the Yankes government have received some very significant hints to the same effect. We may therefore be prepared for an early movement of the enemy of all points. They must act at once. They cannot longer defer operations.

Rebel Success Not Within the Scope of

Human Probability.
[From the Wilmington (N. O. ) Journal.]
Never since the world began was such a desperate and eckless effort made as that which the Lincoln govern reckless effort made as that which the Lincoln government is now making. Nothing to compare with its wasteful expenditure is to be found in the records of Oriental
or Roman despotism; nothing in the history of the Brisish struggles against Napoleon, when Pitt urged coalities
after coalition, and subsidizing in turn all Europe, outside of France. The picture is a gloomy one, but well
worthy of study. It is evidently the spasmodic and exhausting energy of fever which must result in depression
and feebleness; but there is no denying the fact that,
while it endures, this energy calls for the employment of
almost superhuman powers of resistance upon the part of
hose against whem it is directed.

What is the Matter at Columbus, Ga.?

[From the Petersburg Express, May 10.]
The Gity Council of Columbus, Georgia, has deputized
the Hon. Alfred lyerson to proceed to Richmond and confer with the government in reference to matters of the simost importance to Columbus and the surrounding country.
The Sun says the right kind of a man has been selected
for this mission, and it has been undertaken not a minute
too soon.

Creating a New Office in North Carolina.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, May 13.]
The North Carolina State Convention has created the office of Lieutenant Governor, and provided that the Governor elected at the coming election in August next shall take his seat in Scatember, until which time Governor Clark will occup; the executive chair.

Captain Thomas Loods, of the Orleans Light Horse, died at Jackson, Miss., on the 23d ult.

The Banks in Possession of the Military Authorities.

Jeff. Davis to Take the Field.
[From the Memphis Avaianche, May 6.]
PRESIDENT DAVIS.
We learn from Richmond that President Davis has expressed his determination to place himself at the head of the army in Virginia as soon as the prospect of a battle is rendered certain, and to share its fortunes. The President is also reported as in high hopes and quite confident is also reported as in high hopes and quite confident is also reported as in high hopes and guite confident.

The Aggressive Policy Recommended.

(From the Memphis Avalanche, May 6.]

It is said that if the enemy give us battle at Corinth, that we that first whip and then capture his army; and, these adventages attained, we shall adopt an appreximation of the country of the war into the enemy; own country. It would have been well for us if we had adopted this course in camp, would have been greatly delighted at the opportunity of glory on such a field. Still it may not be too late to adopt this policy now. It is, in our opinion, the only way to put an end to the war. As long as the federals can sit quietly at home and escape the evils of the war they inflict upon others, there is but little probability of their agreeing to any proposition for peace which does not involve our own humiliation. But war at their own doors—an invasion of their own lands and house—could not fail to have a beneficial influence upon their minds towards a speedy peace. Now that the idea that wootton is king" has exploded, after inflicting upon us all the ills under which we suffer, it seems to us to be the highest dictate of wisdom to change our tactics and adopt an aggressive warfare. We have tried the defensive policy, and it has resulted in materially damaging us. Let us now try the aggressive. Let us try it, too, at once. Whatever is done should be done speedily; for there is new less than two months in which to turn the tide in our favor, and strike a balance-shoet with the North, before Europe intervenes.

No Prosperity in Seconsia.
[From the Memphis Avalanche, May 7.1]
Mearins, May 6, 1862.
The river is rising slowly, but it cortainty cannot go much higher. Business on the levee is "played out"—none doing. There are but very few steambeats at the levee. They are all in the employ of the government.

What Provisions Cost in Memphis.
From the Memphis Avalanche, May 7.]
The other day we visited Beal street market and found a few strawberries for sale at very high prices. The show of moats was very indifferent, and a very small amount at that, all of which was sold readily at twenty-live cents per pound. Vegetables brought a big price. Cabbages sold for forty, fifty and sixty cents per head. Cabbages sold for forty, fifty and sixty cents per head loss a tended to the prices ariseles are retailing for now a days.

The Oft Repeated Lies.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, May 7.]

HINTSYLLE REPEATER.

We learn that information has been received from persons likely to be in possession of the facts, that a fight recently at Hentaville resulted in the rotaking of that place, with a heavy loss on both sides. The federals are said to have fought with great desperation. General E. Kirby Smith is said to have been in command of our forces. The report comes from a source professing to have derived it from headquarters at Corinth.

LOUISVILLE.

Late advices from Louisville say that a great reaction is going on in that city, and that the recopic are ready to revoit in large numbers, if they only had arms. The federal force in Kentucky, we also learn, is very smail.

FROM FARIS.

We learn that about one thusand federal cavalry, stationed at Faris, Tennessoe, on learning that the militia cavalry were marching upon that town, last Saturday, and supposing that a large force was approaching, stampeded at once for Tennessee river. So there were no federals in Paris at that accounts.

The Florida Robels Anxious for a Pight. [Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.]

You have doubtless heard of the demand made upon us abort time since for an unconductoral surrender of this place. It was really, yos, coolly and deliberately demanded, but sterally denied by our brave commander, Major R. B. Thomas. They gave us twenty-four hours to get the women and children out of the way. But they have taken good care not to come to see us any more, though thirteen times twenty four hours have passed away. The Major thinks they will yet come, and is holding himself in readiness. We intend to give them a fight if they give in any sort of a showing. Our boys are anxious to wrop the singma off of Florida.

Quite a number of prisoners have run away from Key